Daily Report

East Europe

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Chernomyrdin Delegation Begins Official Talks

AU1805134995 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 18 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Kalina Stancheva reports from the Boyana residence on the first day, or rather the first hours of the visit of Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin to Bulgaria:

[Stancheva] After three hours of business consultations between various members of the delegations that were combined with a business lunch, Bulgarian Prime Minister Zhan Videnov opened the plenary meeting of the two official delegations a few minutes ago.

He said that more than 30 agreements, treaties, and interdepartmental accords have been signed; however, expanding relations presupposes not only increasing the number of legal documents but also increasing the work related to adopting fundamental decisions with long-term effects.

In about one hour we expect to learn more about the results of the talks today, from brief statements by the two delegations' leaders. However, in order to facilitate the work of the Russian television crews, who have to meet their evening newscast deadlines, Mr. Chernomyrdin made a statement for them. Asked about the main obstacle to developing trade relations between Bulgaria and Russia until now, Mr. Chernomyrdin said: There were no special problems. Both sides are responsible. Each was preoccupied with its own problems. Now we will rectify and change this situation.

Asked about the contents of the memorandum being prepared regarding the establishment of a Balkan control center for the transit of Russian gas, Yuriy Shafranik, Russian minister of fuel and energy, said that it is not the memorandum that is important but the work itself. [passage indistinct]

For Bulgaria and Russia, there is no other solution except to create joint companies in the three spheres — electric, oil, and gas power supply, that will become the foundation for all future cooperation. I think Minister Shafranik is the most popular member of the Russian delegation, after the prime minister. His opinion is being sought constantly by the reporters.

First Day Summarized

AU1805174095 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 18 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] After several postponements the visit of Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin to Bulgaria now is a fact. Our reporter Kalina Stancheva summarizes the first day of the visit:

[Stancheva] Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin arrived in Sofia with a 10-member delegation of basic ministers in charge of spheres of mutual interest. The host, Zhan Videnov, and the guest, Viktor Chernomyrdin, had a private talk that lasted one hour. The other members of the two delegations held meetings in accordance with their specific spheres of activity. The cochairmen of the Bulgarian-Russian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation — Kiril Tsochev and Vladimir Panskov — continued to coordinate projects, because the Russian delegation brought additional agreements that are ready to be signed. About 15 documents will be signed tomorrow, Prime Minister Zhan Videnov said after the official talks between the two delegations, which continued for one and a half hours. The work of the joint commission has been positively assessed. There are no unresolved problems. There are issues that require a discussion and a dialogue, but the specialists will have two tothree months for this, Zhan Videnov said.

Participants in the talks described the liberalization of trade as the most pressing and basic issue.

The Russian prime minister said that both countries are responsible for the recent problems in their trade relations. Each country had its own problems and focused its attention on them. Now this can and will be corrected, Viktor Chernomyrdin said.

Already upon his arrival in Sofia, despite the strong rain, he expressed his optimistic expectations of his visit. He said that Bulgarian-Russian relations obtain a second breath and a new life today.

This evening the leader of the Russian Government laid wreaths at the Monuments of the Unknown Soldier and the Soviet Army, and visited the St. Aleksandur Nevski Cathedral. He also met Bulgarian Patriarch Maksim.

A dinner Bulgarian Prime Minister Zhan Videnov is giving in honor of his Russian colleague will begin in about one hour.

Chernomyrdin Meets Sendov

AU1905105895 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 19 May 95

[Report by Mariya Tsankova]

[FBIS Translated Text] This morning Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin met with the chairman of the National Assembly, academician Blagovest Sendov. They talked for almost an hour, and agreed that it was a good meeting. It is important for us to get to know one another because, to quote Prime Minister Chernomyrdin's words, in Russia there was no physical

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possibility for this. The two discussed the bilateral documents that are to be signed today. Sendov and Chernomyrdin also briefed one another on the progress of the agricultural reform in the two countries.

What are the chances for expanding parliamentary contacts in the present conditions? Viktor Chernomyrdin's comment was that the prospects are very good in the present situation, in which the majority in parliament and the government come from one party or one bloc. He added: We consider that the interstate, intergovernmental, and interparliamentary agreements are setting the right direction.

During his conversation with the chairman of the Bulgarian parliament, the Russian prime minister said that the Russian side regards it essential to agree on the oil pipeline project, which is of strategic importance for Russia, Bulgaria, and Greece. However, he said, the companies should be responsible for concrete actions, while we ensure the conditions for their actions at the state level.

As regards the NATO issue, the Russian prime minister believes that one must be clear about what kind of organization it is: one with the old doctrine, or with a new one. However, Bulgaria has to decide the question of its NATO membership by itself.

Second Day Activities

AU1905105995 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 19 May 95

[Report by Bilyana Mikhaylova]

[FBIS Translated Text] At the start of the second day of the Russian government delegation's visit, Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin and the officials accompanying him visited the company Balkancar 6 September AD. The visitors were accompanied by Bulgarian Prime Minister Zhan Videnov, Deputy Prime Minister Kiril Tsochev, and Industry Minister Kliment Vuchev. The party toured the production halls at the plant and examined about 20 different models of lift trucks designed for various purposes, in which the Russian visitors showed great interest.

Talks were held with the Balkancar management. The aim is to restore the volume of production and sales of lift trucks to Russia. Our lift trucks could find a very good market there, as they used to have for many years, but the high customs duties make the equipment unsalable, so we want to try to win duty concessions. Another project envisions setting up Bulgarian-Russian joint enterprises for marketing, repairing, and servicing lift trucks.

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Klaus Comments on Communications With Meciar

AU1805153695 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 16 May 95 pp 1, 2

[Report on interview with Czech Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus by Branislav Janik in Prague on 15 May: "On the Payment Chessboard, Vaclav Klaus Awaits the Countermove"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Prague — During a meeting with citizens at the Eden center last night, Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus answered NARODNA OBRODA questions concerning the payments agreement by saying that the Czech media has oversimplified the issue. He emphasized that he sent a serious letter to Vladimir Meciar with a serious proposition, and he expects as serious an answer from him. "I mentioned a certain deadline in the letter, up until which date we will await the Slovak Government position, and therefore it is not at all important whether they make a decision in Bratislava at the Tuesday [16 May] government session or a week later," he emphasized. According to Vaclav Klaus, it is understandable that in a situation where there are two parties, each attempts to gain certain advantages, and in this context he also understands certain statements by the Slovak prime minister. To the question of what his cabinet would do in the event of a negative response, Klaus answered that once he has made his move, it is a matter of course to await the countermove without betraying his next, third, and subsequent moves.

Commenting on the payments agreement, he also said that it would be incorrect to assess Meciar's work according to the Czech Republic's long-term trade deficit with Slovakia.

"The money does not go to Slovakia without a countervalue, because we are importing something to the Czech Republic for it," he added. At the same time, there is a state to which many more millions go from the Czech Republic — Russia, from which only oil and gas flow to the Czech Republic, and to which the Czech Republic exports very little, so payments are made in dollars.

And, according to Klaus, no one is evaluating Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin as bad and undesirable....

According to the prime minister, the Czech Republic does not have balanced trade relations with any country, but due to great reserves of convertible currency, it is not a problem.

"It is more of a problem for us that the convertible currency reserves are growing rather dramatically, and that is a reason why the payments imbalance with the Slovak Republic is of no real importance," the prime minister added.

He observed, however, "we are more annoyed by the fact that two years ago, when Slovakia had a deficit, we helped by the exchange rate of the koruna to the ECU, but today, when the long-term balance is in favor of Slovakia, they do not want to make a similar rate adjustment despite their representatives' promises."

Let us add that the moderator introduced our questions before a hall filled to capacity by people in the older age brackets with a witty: "We will shift now from answering questions on the prime minister's visit to the United States, to another world power, the neighboring Slovakia....

TU Leader: Government Seeks To Break Up Unions

AU1805125195 Bratislava SME in Slovak 16 May 95 pp 1, 2

[Report by "bor": "Alojz Englis Accuses the Government of Seeking To Break Up the Trade Unions"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Bratislava — "I have the impression that the government's policy and course of action are clearly aimed at breaking up the confederation," Alojz Englis, president of the Confederation of Trade Unions [KOZ], said yesterday in response to Prime Minister Meciar's agreement last week with "initiative groups" of teachers on the allocation of an extra more than 500 million korunas for wage increases in the department of education. Alojz Englis said that what the prime minister promised to the initiative groups had, in fact, been previously agreed by the Trade Union of Workers in Education and Science with Education Minister Eva Slavkovska. "Even earlier, I had protested against negotiations with initiative groups such as that of Mr. Pius because these are not representative entities of employees. These negotiations violate our legal regulations and International Labor Organization agreements," he said. According to Englis, the trade unions also are not seeking on the political scene any "shadow government" with which to negotiate, but are holding talks with the "official government," which is why he considers the prime minister's course of action unfair. Englis described the situation that has arisen as very serious and added that, in his opinion, the law on collective bargaining was being violated.

According to KOZ Vice President Vaclav Stevko, the government has severely violated the General Agreement that it had itself signed not so long ago. The General Agreement contains a provision, in which the government and the trade unions undertake to negotiate on wage, salary, labor, and social issues in state and budget-funded and subsidized organizations bilaterally

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within 15 days after receiving the partner's recommendation.

The KOZ Presidium also voiced emphatic protest against the prime minister's course of action yesterday. Its statement says, among other things, that the trade unions operate independently of the will of the state and employers. In its activity thus far, the KOZ proceeded from this constitutional principle, which it will observe also in the future. The KOZ Presidium warns that the KOZ will make use of all means at its disposal for this principle to be applied in Slovakia to the full.

Carnogursky Speaks at Rally for President

AU1905133095 Bratislava SME in Slovak 18 May 95 p 4

["Substantial extract" from a speech delivered by Christian Democratic Movement Chairman Jan Carnogursky at a rally held in Bratislava on 16 May in support of President Michal Kovac: "Jan Carnogursky: We Will Not Let Slovakia Be Taken Away From Us..."]

[FBIS Translated Text] How many demonstrations this square has seen, and what different kinds! But, in recent months, since the last elections, it has seen only one kind of demonstration — demonstrations to defend freedom, to defend democracy, and for the observation of rights. Slovak democracy has acquired a focal point in recent weeks, and that is President Michal Kovac. President Kovac stands in the way of all power in Slovakia falling into one pair of hands. Those who invoke Slovak statehood so much and who make an issue of how Slovak they are, for them the Constitution is a scrap of paper. Michal Kovac was lawfully elected by parliament, Michal Kovac took his oath on the Constitution, and he has not broken his oath. The accusations against him of misusing the Slovak Information Service [SIS] have been refuted by the former SIS director himself.

The president was elected for five years and he should execute his office for five years. When the Constitution starts being violated — and, moreover, against the president — where will it end? If the president were to be recalled now, who would be next? Are the hundreds that have been recalled throughout Slovakia not enough? Slovakia is a country that we love and the Slovak Republic is our common homeland. We can now lay aside the discussions on the past; we have a common interest in ensuring that Slovakia prospers and that we can be proud of our homeland. But, we can only be proud of a country where free citizens live, where civil rights and duties are sacrosanct, and where the rules of decency apply between the government and citizens. How can we be proud of a country where the government is openly deceitful, where government deputies walk out of parliament when the president wants to speak?

We are the real patriots, not the national costume-wearing pseudo-patriots who are privatizing Slovakia piece by piece. This is a gathering of free citizens. Meciar does not have enough votes in parliament to recall the president and we have come to show him that he does not have enough votes even among ordinary people. They will not recall the president, and the president has no reason to give in. We are not afraid of Meciar. He has already consigned us to history, but we are here. At the moment, we are merely reacting to his steps. But, we will go on the offensive. We have to teach him to start being afraid of us. We will not let Slovakia be taken away from us. It is our country. Now, we are standing up for the president. Just let them start with us...

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Silajdzic on Recognizing Bosnia, Croatia

AU1805163895 Paris AFP in English 1623 GMT 18 May 95

[Report by Peter Cunliffe-Jones]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Sarajevo, May 18 (AFP)—Bosnian Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic Thursday welcomed signs that Serbia could be ready to recognise Bosnia's borders, saying the move could kick-start the failing peace process here.

On a day when three more people died in Sarajevo and seven were wounded by continuing fighting, Silajdzic told AFP: "Yes, of course," recognition by Belgrade could lead to a new formal ceasefire.

A ceasefire ran out in Bosnia at the end of April and the Bosnian government set recognition of its borders by Belgrade as one of the pre-conditions for any new ceasefire agreement. [passage omitted]

Asked what the Bosnian reaction would be if Serbia were to recognise Bosnia but refuse to recognise the other former Yugoslav republic Croatia, Silajdzic suggested this was unlikely to happen.

"I don't really see the rationale of that. It may be different timing that's all," he said.

"The principle is to recognise international order, not only Bosnia or Croatia. There is no peace without international order."

Silajdzic Says UN, NATO 'Losing Credibility'

AU1805195495 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 18 May 95

[Interview with Bosnia-Herzegovina Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic by Mladen Bosnjak; place and date not given—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Last week, UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali presented the Security Council with four possible options concerning the future mandate of UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] in Bosnia-Herzegovina. These are, let us recall, the withdrawal of these forces, their reduction and regrouping, keeping the present situation as it is, and the reinforcement of UNPROFOR with the right to use force. The assessment of the best and the worst option was made for Bosnia-Herzegovina radio by Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic during an interview with our correspondent Mladen Bosnjak.

[Bosnjak] Mr. Butrus-Ghali also mentioned the possibility of not doing anything, of leaving things as they are. And yet we know what it has been like in Sarajevo in the past few days. What do you think about that option?

[Silajdzic] Unfortunately, this is possible. We will work on preventing this. It is the worst option. It is quite clear, however, that the United Nations is losing credibility in the world, and NATO is losing credibility along with it. Therefore, the entire international order that we have, whatever it may be like, is losing credibility because of UN policy in Bosnia-Herzegovina. And this policy, as I have said many times, is the policy of maintaining the status quo in Bosnia-Herzegovina, regardless of what happens to Bosnia and the Bosnians. This is roughly what this approach amounts to and we must change it.

Therefore, this option is possible in one form or another and this is what I fear most. I fear of the situation remaining as it is. This situation is a situation of (?pacification), of keeping things as they are, of the status quo, which buys time for the enemy. The more time elapses, the more the enemy consolidates what they have taken by force and through genocide.

This does not suit us; it suits the enemy. Therefore, in this way the United Nations, deliberately or not, is working for our (?enemy).

[Bosnjak] Mr. Silajdzic, the fourth and last option is to increase the number of UN troops with the right to use force, including NATO's military potential.

[Silajdzic] I think that this is the right role of the United Nations, considering the resolutions that the UN forces cannot carry out under the present mandate. There are some 50 UN resolutions of the UN Security Council that the United Nations cannot implement under the present mandate.

They have issued resolutions; they have passed resolutions that are a dead letter because of the present mandate. So, resolutions are one thing and the mandate another, and reality is something else. Therefore, the United Nations, the UN forces here are under instructions to behave as if these resolutions did not exist. Mainly, they have been behaving as if they were a Red Cross organization with a rifle. They are playing an (?extended) role of that organization in Bosnia, instead of playing the role of the United Nations that has the UN Charter. This Charter does not equate the victim with the aggressor. This Charter contains Chapter 7 that specifies punishment for carrying out aggression, genocide, and so forth.

Therefore, this is the law of the United Nations, and the UN forces in Bosnia should behaving according to that law. However, they do not have such a mandate because of the lack of political will, at least up to now, among the great powers to apply force.

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The use of force is a law in the UN Charter, as is the right to self-determination. In both cases, by not applying Chapter 7, the United Nations, the international community is violating its own law. The United Nations is also violating the law by denying us the right to self-determination.

The application of that option, that is, increasing the number of troops with the right to use force, including NATO forces, is, in my opinion, the right option, the option that would lead to peace. Of course, we demanded this three years ago. Had the international community acted in this way, many lives would have been saved, much less money would have been spent on Bosnia, and the international community would have been able to act more efficiently in regions other than Bosnia. Many things would have remained unharmed, including the credibility of the international community, including the climate that is being created via Bosnia. As I said, Bosnia is a model for many other things.

Owen Assesses New Peace Initiatives

MS1805145495 London BBC Television Network in English 1200 GMT 18 May 95

[Interview with Lord Owen, European peace envoy to Bosnia, by John Tusa; Owen in Westminster Studio, Tusa in the London Studio; from the "One O'clock" newscast—live]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] [Tusa] What effect, if any, do you think this is going to have?

[Owen] Well firstly, the deal is not yet done, it's a complex package, and I suspect that a number of things have got to happen in the security council and other areas before it can all be tied down.

[Tusa] Let's assume it is tied down.

[Owen] Well if it is tied down, it will be very significant. There is no doubt that in Belgrade they would have far preferred to delayed recognition—formal recognition of Bosnia-Herzegovina until they got a complete package. They are getting more and more fed-up with the capacity of Dr. Karadzic or Mr. (?Granic) to actually negotiate seriously. For that reason, they put them under sanctions since August of last year, and they are now prepared to take a position on Bosnia-Herzegovina in order, if you like, to demonstrate there exasperation and there fed-upness with all the millions of Serbs in Serbia and Montenegro who are suffering under sanctions because of what they see as unacceptable intransigence in Pale.

[Tusa] The trouble is that nine months of sanctions on Karadzic haven't made him yield one square mile of land. Why should this particular move, although it sounds good on paper may be significant, have any effect on the ground?

[Owen] Well I think it will probably lead to a meeting between President Milosevic and President Izetbegovic, and that could also lead to a discussion on the contact group map which there has been no negotiations on since July. Those two presidents can talk to each other and can negotiate together. [passage omitted]

U.S. Agents Said To Drive UNHCR Trucks

LD1805204695 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2015 GMT 18 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zagreb, May 18 (TANJUG)—Eleven agents of the U.S. Department of Defense secretly arrived in Bosnia-Herzegovina claiming to be UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] truck drivers, the Zagreb GLOBUS weekly writes.

A facsimile of a document on the U.S. Department of Defense intelligence operation will appear in tomorrow's edition of the paper to substantiate this claim.

The U.S. agents' mission was authorised by the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva, in response to a request by the department, GLOBUS writes.

A similar request had already been made by the U.S. but had been denied by U.N. envoy for the former Yugoslavia Yasushi Akashi, Although the Americans said they wanted to scout the terrain in order to determine optimal directions for the withdrawal of U.N. troops from Bosnia, should it be decided to pull them out. [sentence as received]

The Zagreb weekly writes that a UNHCR spokesman said that the document published by GLOBUS was an internal affair of the organisation and that U.S. Department of Defense officials who would be using UNHCR vehicles had nothing to do with intelligence affairs.

After obtaining the document, the GLOBUS reporter also talked with one of the members of the U.S. intelligence operation. The U.S. officer did not deny the content of the document but asked for it not to be published, the weekly says.

Ljubijankic, Granic, Turkey's Inonu on Federation

AU1805161295 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 May 95

[Report by Sefik Mujkic from Zenica]

[FBIS Translated Text] The realization of all agreements in connection with the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina was also the topic of today's talks be-

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tween foreign ministers of Turkey, Croatia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina, Erdal Inonu, Mate Granic, and Irfan Ljubijankic, respectively. Sefik Mujkic reports from Zenica on these talks, which were also attended by the foreign ministers' aides and members of a goodwill mission.

[Mujkic] Taking into account all the past missions and activities of the officials, and the length of today's meeting in Zenica, one can conclude that the Federation's path is considerably clearer and that there is more optimism. This was also confirmed by the ministers of the three friendly countries, Turkey, Croatia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina, who addressed a large number of journalists from domestic and foreign agencies.

Addressing the journalists, Bosnia-Herzegovina Foreign Minister Irfan Ljubijankic said that they had spoken about all aspects of the peace process and that they had analyzed the situation in all the regions visited by the goodwill mission. He said, among other things, the following:

[Ljubijankic] I can say with satisfaction that our views are almost identical. This also refers to the implementation of the Federation, which is the key issue, the most important issue in Bosnia-Herzegovina. This was described by all sides with the same words, as an imperative need to implement the Federation. Another joint and identical conclusion was that there is no alternative to the Federation.

We also discussed all other aspects and positions, and diplomatic actions of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia aimed at speeding up the peace process.

[Mujkic] Minister Ljubijankic stressed that the solution to issues of the port of Ploce and thus the functioning of the railroad to Sarajevo, one of the key solutions to setting up the Federation and the normalization of all walks of life. The recognition by Milosevic's regime is the deciding factor in the entire peace process.

Croatian Foreign Minister Mate Granic spoke about clashes in his republic, the reintegration of the occupied regions, and the role of UNCRO [UN Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia] on the border with Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Regarding the Federation, he said:

[Granic] As far as Bosnia-Herzegovina is concerned, we strongly support the Washington Agreements and all provisions of the Washington Agreements, particularly those referring to the Federation and the strengthening of the Federation. We also strongly support (?ties) between the Federation and the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia.

We welcome the Mostar agreement and the mission of goodwill. We will continue bilateral meetings and similar missions.

[Mujkic] Turkish Foreign Minister Erdal Inonu stressed that his country has been involved and sympathized with the suffering peoples of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia from the very beginning, and that he was happy that his first visit to Zenica was marked by talks that must bring about a final success.

An official statement from the ministerial talks in Zenica was also issued.

Bosniaks, Croats Revise Deadlines for Federation

AU1805150195 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 May 95

[Report by Mirsad Behran from Mostar]

[FBIS Translated Text] After several days of talks at the EU Administration in Mostar, a new agreement was signed today on the implementation of the Federation Constitution. Mirsad Behran reports from Mostar:

[Behran] The agreement signed by the president and the vice president of the Federation, Messrs. Zubak and Ganic, and then Kasim Begic and Mirsad Ceman, and Jadranko Prlic and Ivan Bender, members of the Bosniak and Croatian delegations, as well as Charles Thomas, the mediator for Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation issues in the U.S. Administration, and Michael Steiner, a member of the Contact Group, extends the deadlines for setting up the federal structures for two months. Therefore, according to this agreement, the deadline by which the authorities of the Federation should be established at the cantonal and municipal levels is 15 (?June).

If the Federation authorities do not start work by that date, the matter will be given over to international arbitration. The final decision on that will be made by mediator Robert Owen by 15 July at the latest.

After the ceremonial signing of the agreement, there was a news conference at which Michael Steiner, chairman of the meeting and member of the Contact Group for Bosnia-Herzegovina, stressed the cooperativeness of the Bosniak and Croatian sides during the talks and described the agreement as an important step toward the beginning of life of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation in reality.

Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation President Kresimir Zubak, who had been skeptical about the deadlines set for the implementation of the Bonn Agreement, described the deadlines set by the Mostar Agreement as much more realistic and acceptable. Mr. Zubak stressed

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that he personally, as well as the Croatian side, would do their utmost to see to it that these deadlines were met.

Let us also say at the end that Ejup Ganic, vice president of the Federation and member of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, stressed at the news conference the importance of this meeting, adding that the building of the Federation is the best way toward a unified Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Muslims, Croats Extending Bosnian Federation

LD1805222195 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2207 GMT 18 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Belgrade, May 18 (TANJUG)—Bosnian Croat and Muslim officials Thursday signed a new agreement on the functioning of their federation in Bosnia, which has so far lived only on paper.

The agreement, sixth of its kind, was signed by President of the Muslim-Croat Federation in Bosnia Kresimir Zubak, a Croat, and Vice President Ejup Ganic, a Muslim, said the Bosnian Croat and Muslim radios.

The new agreement determines a mechanism for implementing the agreement reached in Bonn in late February under the patronage of German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel. It also puts off the relevant deadlines until June 15.

Under the Bonn agreement—whose basic function was to give a breath of life to the federation that was formed in March 1994 under U.S. pressure—the two sides were to set up federal bodies by the end of April.

However, the deadline is long past because the partners, who have have formally accepted the common state, refuse to give up any of their individual state attributes.

If the partners fail to set up federal organs by June 15, German envoy Christian Swartz Schilling will be sent to mediate, said the Bosnian Croat Herzeg-Bosnia radio.

If the German diplomat should fail in the task, an international arbitrator, U.S. official Robert Owen, would on July 15 take a decision that would be binding for both sides.

The process of setting up local bodies has been fully blocked in areas with mixed population, such as the Zenica-Doboj, central Bosnian and Neretva cantons, the Muslim and Croat official radios said.

Bosnian Croats and Muslims were engaged in more than a year-long bloody conflict in those areas before they agreed to sign the Washington agreement on forming the federation.

Tens of settlements were razed and about 230,000 people expelled from their homes during the conflict.

Zubak on 'Harassment' of Croats in Banja Luka

LD1805213595 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 18 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] [Announcer] Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation President Kresimir Zubak has sent a letter to the UN Protection Force Command in connection with the continuing harassment of Croats in the Banja Luka area. I will read you part of the letter:

Ten days ago, I sent a letter of protest to relevant representatives of the international organizations in Bosnia-Herzegovina in connection with their mild, inadequate, and ineffectual reaction to the deteriorating situation in which [word indistinct] Croats and other non-Serbs find themselves in Banja Luka.

Now there are even more reasons to protest. The latest information says that the situation has deteriorated even further. We stress once again that by being passive, the international organization is in fact encouraging extremists, terrorists, and brutes to act in an even more wanton way, the letter to [words indistinct] says among other things.

Karadzic Interview on Need for Serb Unification

MM1705143095 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 95 p 7

[Interview with Radovan Karadzic, president of the Serbian republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, by Yelena Kalyadina; date, place not given; published under "Only Here" rubric: "Nobody Is Paying President Karadzic. Not Even Wages"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt]*Despite all the efforts of the president's daughter, our special correspondent Yelena Kalyadina got through to the "father" of the Bosnian Serbs. [passage omitted]*

[Kalyadina] Hardly had the smoke cleared from the four-month peaceful "smoke-break" when Bosnia's horizons were once again clouded by gunsmoke. During the official truce, the Muslims were gathering their strength. Then there was the Croatian breakthrough in Serb Krajina. So the Serbian troops' morale had to be raised.

I did not note the requisite spiritual uplift in the inspirer himself. In his somber office, under the protection of bright national canvases and shining icons, President Karadzic looked pale and anxious. But at the same time he courteously gave me some strong coffee and

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a charming, artless smile. Which, incidentally, did not stop him expressing himself in harsher terms than ever before. This was an unequivocal sign that the situation was graver than ever before for the Bosnian Serbs. Thus, I quote:

[Karadzic] We are in a very difficult position. Primarily because of the international community's dishonorable attitude toward our crisis. Almost the entire world is against our right to self-determination. We are condemned for defending ourselves. While a blind eye is turned to aggression by the Muslims and Croats. Our population is starving because of the punitive international blockade. During this time Muslims and Croats have been receiving large quantities of weapons from abroad. It seems that, besides God, we have no other friends in the world. I am talking about governments, not peoples.

The indifferent UN attitude toward Croatia's attack on Serb Krajina finally compromised this organization and showed that it should not exist at all.

[Kalyadina] But in the current situation, the question of the need for another union—namely, of all Serbian lands on the former Yugoslavia's territory—has probably never been more urgent.

[Karadzic] This is the only correct path for the Serbs—to create a single state which does not encroach on the interests of any other of the former Yugoslavia's peoples. The international community must agree to this—or else begin a war against a united Serbia. But I discount the option of a great war against a "greater Serbia." The war unleashed by Croatia against Serb Krajina gives us the right to unite. Although unification is a very complex process, we are talking about the near term.

[Kalyadina] If we can talk about the long term. For almost a year now, your republic has been living in conditions of a tough blockade by Belgrade, which it was forced to impose once again under pressure from the international community. You have no contact whatever with Serbian President Milosevic. So maybe the time has come to close this political theater of the national absurd? Is it not time for the two Serbian presidents to meet and have a heart-to- heart talk?

[Karadzic] We were prepared for such a talk before. But the sharp deterioration in the situation demands that it be started as soon as possible. Not just for the sake of talking but in the name of a specific cause—unification. But Belgrade must take the first step.

[Kalyadina] You once said: "Serbs can live without bread but they cannot live without a state." Not so very long ago you did live in a state—a communist one. In general you had good, rich bread. Now you are sitting hungry on the ruins of the old international state and you are trying to cobble together a new, national state. Does it not seem to you that this is a pointless reorganization—of communist totalitarianism into ethnic totalitarianism?

[Karadzic] No, there is no question of this on the Serbs' part. In Serb areas, there have always been many ethnic minorities, which felt fine. We do not want a pure ethnic state. We were against the splitting up of multiethnic, multicultural Yugoslavia. As we were against the splitting up of Bosnia, which has been called a miniature Yugoslavia. But those who shattered Yugoslavia precisely because it was multiethnic do not, of course, want to preserve such a Bosnia either. If they did not want to live in a Yugoslavia in which Serbs total 40 percent, why should we live in a Bosnia where they total 44 percent? In a while, they will be 50 percent and a Muslim state will emerge. We lived under Islam for 500 years and do not want to any more.

[Kalyadina] There are no icons in my house, as there are in your office. But despite my materialistic tendency, I am inclined to think that the example of the war in Yugoslavia indicates a global problem of the coming century—the clash between two worlds—the Christian and the Islamic.

[Karadzic] That will probably be the case. It is not only in Yugoslavia that Islam is currently waging its offensive. Incidentally, in his "Islamic Declaration" 15 years ago the Bosnian president, Mr. Izetbegovic, wrote that an Islamic society is totally incapable of combining with any other.

[Kalyadina] As we know, Mr. Izetbegovic landed himself in prison on account of this work. But, just like you, he emerged from it more convinced. But you, as I understand it, are an internationalist in the strictest sense. So is there really no possibility of recreating the past friendship among peoples in Bosnia? Or is it, as you once put it, "impossible for a dog and a cat to survive in the same box"?

[Karadzic] Right now it is impossible. I repeat: The Serbs cannot agree either with the Croatian regime in Croatia or with the Muslim regime in Bosnia. If they could not live in a united Yugoslavia, we do not want to live in their states either. If a dog and a cat are locked in the same box, there can only be two results. Either they will fight constantly, or there will cease to be a dog and a cat. We do not want to cease being Serbs for the sake of a joint life with Muslims. If that is nationalism, then I am a nationalist.

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[Kalyadina] Are you prepared, as you admitted, for war until victory, even if it drags on for decades?

[Karadzic] I am afraid that certain circles in America and Germany do not want this war to end. They have an interest in ensuring that the fire burns, albeit slowly. America needs this in order to keep Europe in a constant state of tension and prevent its unification. On the other hand, disorder in the Balkans helps the United States to keep Russia in check. Likewise Germany is striving not for justice but for domination. It wants to recover what it lost in World War II.

[Kalyadina] Nevertheless, lately you have increasingly been putting your trust in the United States. Jimmy Carter, the gray-haired "dove of peace," flew into Bosnia with a symbolic greeting and everybody went into raptures. What is this, a grudge against Russia because its diplomacy is indecisive?

[Karadzic] I think that Russia's power is much greater than the role it is playing in the Yugoslav settlement. Russia has both the opportunity and the need to be in the Balkans and to protect its interests here. Taking the broad view, we are actually exposed to attack because of the West's fear of Russia. At this moment my reliance on the United States has purely pragmatic aims. Several times already we have been close to a peaceful outcome. But on each occasion, some people in the United States urged the Muslims to continue the attack against the Serbs and to demand more.

[Kalyadina] Does that mean that your current reliance on the United States is designed to ensure that, if it has influence in the Muslim world, it can influence the Bosnian Muslims too?

[Karadzic] This is precisely why we were forced to talk to America as a decisive force. But we will not wait until Russia becomes such a decisive force. Incidentally, I invited Carter and simultaneously invited a high-ranking Russian representative to mediate.

[Kalyadina] What was Russia's reply?

[Karadzic] There was no reply.

[Kalyadina] Mr. President, I cannot fail to admire your political restraint. But here are some lines of simple wisdom I noted among your poetic endeavors:

"You know what awaits us...

The soft, tall grass of oblivion..."

Do you not now think about the fact that sooner or later this war will end? And that young grass will sprout on the site of the fire. The very same "grass of oblivion" for you. In other words, different times and different leaders will come. And you will simply be forgotten....

[Karadzic] I believe that our entire lives are altogether a temporary phenomenon. I was very happy when I was living without politics. My happiness comprised the four "p's": priyateli [friends], poetry, porodica (family in Serbo-Croat), and profession. The fifth "p"—politics—was a necessity. Therefore I will find it easy to leave it behind. And I will be happy, like before.

Banja Luka Serb Radio Summarizes 18 May Fighting

AU1905125895

[FBIS Editorial Report] Banja Luka Srpski Radio Network in Serbo-Croatian at 1700 GMT on 18 May carries within its regular 35-minute newscast a series of reports updating the fighting in the "Serb republic."

Quoting information from the RS Army 2d Krajina Corps, the studio announcer says that "a fierce offensive by Izetbegovic's 5th Corps against Serb positions and residential areas in the wider Bihac area has been stopped." The report also says that "Muslim soldiers torch and destroyed Serb houses and property" and that "3,800 refugees are fleeing from the protected zone of Bihac to western-most borders of the Serb republic."

Correspondent Veljko Bosnic says that "there has been no significant combat activity by the Muslim 5th Corps on the Bihac-Krupa front in the past 24 hours." He says that "the enemy attempted infantry breakthroughs on the Grabez-(?Grmoc) plateau as well as at the bridgehead at Krupa na Uni, but was held off. The Muslims used mortars, small arms, and snipers, from Tecija and Okruglak, to target the town and its suburbs, but without consequences. Joint Croat armies on the Grahovo-Glamoc front have mostly refrained from combat activity."

Describing the situation on the Srbobran front, correspondent Borislav Djuric says that in the Bosnian government forces' artillery attack that began this morning around 1000 hours [0800 GMT] "eight shells fell on the town and its suburbs, wounding one woman." He goes on to say that "sporadic provocation was reported on the Kupres front and that motor vehicles were spotted moving from Sujica toward Kupres, and from Kupres toward Zlosela."

Citing the 1st Krajina Corps Press Center, correspondent Sinisa Novakovic says that "the Muslims launched a fierce infantry attack from the direction of Snjeznica at Serb defense lines, and the attack was preceded by mortar fire. The enemy fired about 60 82-mm and 60-mm mortars." He goes on to say that "Muslim units also used Broving guns, antiaircraft guns, and small arms along the separation line on the Vlasic front," and that the Serb soldiers "repulsed all Muslim attacks without

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friendly casualties, forcing the enemy to its original positions."

From Doboj, Goran Stojanovic reports that "the enemy mostly used small arms along the separation line," and that "Serb soldiers occasionally responded to enemy provocations." He proceeds to describe the situation on the Ozren-Vozuca front and says that "Muslim army formations occasionally fired small arms south of Doboj and on the southwest part of the Ozren front" and that "they used mortars to target residential areas in the eastern part of Ozren." Describing the situation on the Trebava front, he says that "the Muslims sporadically used small arms," but did not provoke a response, as there were no casualties.

Quoting information from the 1st Krajina Corps, the studio announcer says that "on the Posavina front, the Croatian Defense Council units continued with artillery and infantry attacks supported by artillery from the territory of Croatia."

Describing the situation on the Majevica front, the studio announcer says that "this morning, Serb soldiers at the Stolice relay repulsed a strong artillery and infantry attack by members of the Muslim 2d Corps from the direction of Seljublje."

Sarajevo correspondent Zeljko Radovanovic says that "strongest artillery attacks were reported in the wider Trnovo area, the urban parts of Ilidza, Hadzici, Vogosca, and Grbavice," and that "the enemy also used snipers, mostly from the direction of Sokolj toward Rajlovac, where three civilians were wounded this morning, and toward Grbavica seriously wounding one civilian." The report also says that "intensive fire covers roads linking parts of Serb Sarajevo. There were no casualties on the Serb defense lines and the forces of the Sarajevo-Romanija Corps responded fiercely to enemy combat activity."

The studio announcer says that "a Croatian Army military helicopter painted white and without insignia violated the air space of the republic of Serb Krajina yesterday." She goes on to say that "RSK Army units should exercise extreme caution considering the devious methods of the Croatian Army, warns the Information Center of Slavonia, Baranja, and Western Srem."

Quoting Western-Bosnia military sources, the studio announcer says that "intra-Muslim conflicts continue after a brief respite. Units of Izetbegovic's 5th Corps used mortars and small arms to target the positions of the Western Bosnia People's Defense in Golubovici and Brkica Koplje areas," but that "all attacks were repulsed, inflicting heavy losses on Izetbegovic's forces, with minimal casualties on their side."

Army in Sarajevo To Refrain From Activity

AU1805135495 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] We have just received a statement from the cabinet of the president of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, which states:

Our units in Sarajevo were again given the order at 1000 today to refrain from any kind of military activity unless attacked. The UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] Command in Sarajevo has been informed about it. It has been asked to step up the control of cease-fire in the city, and to demand greater presence of NATO aircraft over the city for this purpose.

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Granic: State Strong Enough To Resist Pressure

AU1905093695 Split SLOBODNA DALMACIJA in Serbo-Croatian 14 May pp 4-5

[Interview with Mate Granic, Croatian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, by Marina Protic and Zoran Vukman; place and date not given: "We Are Strong Enough To Resist All Pressures"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The "Bljesak" ["Flash"] action in Western Slavonia has intensified the already intense activities of the Croatian diplomacy, especially those intended to explain to the international political forces the military and political goals of that action, as well as the efforts to defend the legitimacy of the action, since there are always people in the world who are ready to challenge Croatia's right to defend itself and stamp out terrorism. Mr. Granic has had numerous contacts with his international colleagues over the last several days in order to explain the Croatian positions and intentions. In an interview for SLOBODNA DALMACIJA, he referred to certain current problems Croatian diplomacy is trying to solve.

[SLOBODNA DALMACIJA] What is Croatia's present position in the world in the light of the international community response after the action performed by the Croatian police and military forces in Western Slavonia?

[Granic] Very sensitive. This means that strong pressure is being exerted on Croatia; it has been proposed to the UN Security Council to adopt a resolution against the Republic of Croatia, but Western Slavonia is at the moment not as current an issue as the withdrawal from the former East, North and West Sectors. Croatian units entered in some places the so-called demarcation zones in order to prevent attacks on Croatian towns and civilian targets as well as to block the enemy's activities from the Udbina airport, and possible attacks from the East Sector to the Zupanja region. Croatia is ready to accept the process of stabilization in all former sectors, so we are preparing a statement for the UN Security Council about this issue. The Croatian Army has withdrawn from Western Slavonia, and the supervision [nadzor] was taken over by the Croatian police, which is helping to establish a civil administration. There will certainly be further pressure, the strongest can be expected from the Russian Federation, but I believe that Croatia is strong enough to resist it and to go on with its plan for peaceful reintegration in the occupied territories.

Irresponsible Statements

[SLOBODNA DALMACIJA] The behavior and the reactions of some of the UN officials toward the liberation of Western Slavonia have again brought Croatia into the bizarre situation of being forced to apologize because of their assumptions and a priori doubts about possible human rights violations by Croatia, regardless of the fact that the situation has proved the opposite. What is the motive for this behavior, and have the Croatian reactions been sharp enough?

[Granic] Irresponsible statements have been issued by some UN officials, but we cannot accuse the United Nations. We have sharply responded to these statements, which were, on the one hand, motivated by the intention to acquire certain credibility with the Serbian population from the occupied territories, and by the intention to put Croatia into a defensive, softer position in further negotiations on the other hand. As you know, our response was prompt, we reacted to every statement they made within practically half an hour.

At the same time, we proposed that Croatian military officials meet with the rebel Serbs and agree on a simultaneous withdrawal of both sides from the demarcation zones, and we accepted the Geneva negotiations. We believe that the agreement on the stationing of forces will be signed by Monday. With this in mind, Croatia is trying to fulfill its obligations toward the United Nations. It is our presence and the parallel presence of the rebel Serbs in these three zones that is the biggest problem for us. Regarding the situation in the former Sector West, I can say that you know that there were accusations that the Croatian forces shot at civilians, that we did not allow any UNHCR convoy to pass, and that the property of the Nepal battalion was seized. We gave clear answers to all these three accusations. Although the soldiers from Nepal were arrested by the rebel Serbs, and although it can be assumed that they harmed them more, we stated that everything taken by the Croatian Army would be returned—a statement that was welcomed. Regarding the passage of the aforementioned convoys, we clearly stated that during the whole war Croatia had not prevented the passage of a single humanitarian convoy, nor would it have done so this time, but the problem was to let the particular convoy pass across a mined bridge, which would at the same time have enabled the Serbian forces from Bosnia-Herzegovina to enter Croatia. We decisively rejected the statement that we shot at civilians and said that it was only logical that there were victims after such an action, especially because civilians withdrew together with armed rebels, but that there was also conflict among the Serbs. The international community accepted our arguments as did the international public and press. There is not a single notable newspaper or news agency, from LE MONDE and DAILY TELEGRAPH to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL and [FRANKFURTER] ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, AP and REUTERS that did not trust us, in other words they ex-

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pressed their suspicion about the statements issued by some UN officials. The best proof are the statements Mr. Yasushi Akashi and European observers issued on the spot. Their statements are the best denial.

Reconstruction of Western Slavonia

[SLOBODNA DALMACIJA] Why has the United Nations refused to apologize for spreading false information? Is Lord Owen, after all the undiplomatic statements he has made about Croatia, still a man with whom Croatia can seriously talk?

[Granic] Croatia responded diplomatically to his statement, and expressed its opinion very clearly. Regarding the apology of certain officials, it is clear that the people who said these things lost their credibility.

[SLOBODNA DALMACIJA] There are [political] parties who are now accusing the Croatian authorities of helping the Serbian population in Western Slavonia, and the SNS [Serbian national Party] is at the same time accusing them of ethnic cleansing.

[Granic] This is the best proof that we work well. Croatia has assumed the attitude of a constitutional state, which means that anyone who wants to stay in Croatia and receive Croatian citizenship has the full protection and all civil and minority rights, under international supervision [motrenje]. We are obliged to protect every citizen against whom no criminal procedure has been started and we have to behave as a constitutional state in this matter. I think that a large proportion of Croatian citizens has accepted the whole operation, and that Croatia has in the military, diplomatic and promotional respect as well as regarding the formation and behavior of civilian authorities in Western Slavonia shown that it is mature.

[SLOBODNA DALMACIJA] Are you surprised by the fact that there has been no response from the so-called Federal Republic of Yugoslavia?

[Granic] No, we assessed that there would be no military intervention by Belgrade, and this is where our opinion differed from the opinion of some of our friends, the United States of America and Germany first of all. In both cases, first when we canceled the UN Protection Force mandate and now, we were convinced that there would be no response for two reasons. First, Belgrade is presently not in the political, military, and logistical situation to respond. Apart from that, it is completely clear that Milosevic is in conflict with both Martic and Karadzic. And our assessments were completely correct.

[SLOBODNA DALMACIJA] What steps can Croatian diplomacy take in order to turn the military victory into a diplomatic success?

[Granic] You have seen that Croatian diplomacy coordinated its activities with the military and police action, which means that during the first stage we kept on explaining the aim of the operation through intense written and telephone contacts with all our friends and international factors, in order to make them accept it, although they expressed their concern about it. It was important to explain the priority of that action; it was important from the point of view of the prevention of terrorism and of the credibility of the Croatian state and its authorities. In the second stage, it was important to prove that Croatia is a constitutional state and that the civilian authorities can guarantee all rights to the civilian population of Serbian nationality, and the third stage will consist of diplomatic activities in connection with the reconstruction of that area. The government has planned to spend approximately 200 million kuna on the reconstruction of Western Slavonia. We do not have this money now, so we have to rebalance the budget, but we shall try to get part of the money through a World Bank credit, since a part of it is reserved for the occupied territories and for those liberated just now. We shall also try to get other credits, but the most important thing now is to reduce tensions with the international community. We believe that after that diplomacy will be able to dedicate its work to economic tasks.

Russia Supports Milosevic

[SLOBODNA DALMACIJA] Who proved to be the most important Croatian ally? Did the French, British and Russian politics support the attempt to morally discredit Croatia for this operation?

[Granic] This cannot be said of the French and British politics, because our relations with France and Great Britain have been improving. Regarding the Russian Federation, it exerted the biggest pressure in this case, and it relatively firmly supported Milosevic. On the other hand, we have to remember that Russia also recognizes the territorial integrity of Croatia and that President Tudjman has been invited to Moscow to participate in the celebration of Victory Day. It has to be understood that the West does not want a global conflict with the Russian Federation. Allies are not created very quickly and do not change quickly. In any case, the United States of America and Germany are our most reliable allies in the UN Security Council.

[SLOBODNA DALMACIJA] The reproaches that Croatia relies too much on international factors are well known. Did this action surprise them and did it not prove that they are no longer respected?

[Granic] These reproaches are a result of simple thinking. We are a young state that wants to become a part

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of the democratic world, we have to know that it is our aim to become a full member of the European Council as soon as possible, that we have to join the PHARE [Economic Reconstruction Aid for Poland and Hungary] program and to start negotiating about trade and cooperation. It is only natural that this action will slow down these processes, but it will certainly not stop them. As soon as the situation becomes stable, Croatia will achieve its economic aims and its integration into Europe.

[SLOBODNA DALMACIJA] What can we expect of the agreement with the Serbs regarding the unpleasant experiences we have had so far?

[Granic] Croatia will do everything it can to enable the implementation of that agreement, as well as to enable the negotiations about political issues and about the local autonomy to start. It will also support the process of peaceful reintegration. Time will show whether we shall be successful.

[SLOBODNA DALMACIJA] Has the UNCRO [UN Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia] shown its readiness to seriously help in this process?

[Granic] This is its basic function. First, it will be necessary to achieve stabilization; then their mandate will be changed. There are almost no comments on the increasing tensions between the Serbs in the occupied areas. There are more and more Serbs from the occupied territories who want to come to Croatia, but also those who want to flee to Belgrade as well as those who want to oust Martic. As you can see, Croatia is becoming more and more stable from the military, political, diplomatic, and economic point of view, whereas 170,000 Serbs in the occupied territories live in a situation of disintegration, fear, and loss of prospects. It is clear that the Croatian state and the Croatian authorities will offer them prospects if they decide to accept peaceful reintegration into the constitutional system of the Republic of Croatia.

Tudjman Appoints New Minister of Justice

LD1805181095 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 18 May 95

["Statement" from the president's office]

[FBIS Translated Text] On the basis of Article 98 of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia and Article 40 of the Law on State Administration, the president of the Republic of Croatia has passed the following decisions:

Miroslav Separovic, the former deputy justice minister, has been appointed minister of justice. Ivica Crnic has been relieved of his duties as the justice minister.

Mijo Jukic has been appointed deputy finance minister, and Josko Zavoreo has been relieved of his duties as deputy finance minister, because he is taking up a new post. These decisions are effective immediately.

Zagreb Not Revealing Location of Serb Casualties

LD1905115495 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1121 GMT 19 May 95

["Pool" item by Nikola Stanojevic]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zagreb, May 19 (TANJUG)—Even though 19 days have elapsed since Croatian Army and police attacked Western Slavonija, it is still unknown where the bodies of the killed Serb soldiers are buried or where wounded Serb soldiers and civilians are.

The Zagreb regime gives no answers to these questions, making unknown the number of the killed soldiers and civilians. The only figures currently in circulation were released by Croatian Defense Minister Gojko Susak who told the Croatian parliament on May 4 that an estimated 350-400 people were killed and about 1,000-1,200 were wounded on the Serb side.

It has never been made clear whether Susak was referring to Serb Krajina troops alone or his estimate also included civilians.

Susak's estimates do not account for much, anyway, especially because it is common knowledge that 14 Serb villages in the Pakrac area alone have been under continuous artillery and mortar fire for 14 hours in the first Croatian onslaught and for another two hours at the close of the attack.

There were at the time about 6,000 Serbs in the area, 1,200 of them children and many of them the elderly.

The only statement made so far was that ten Serb Krajina army soldiers and six civilians who had been wounded by Croatian shells, were at Pakrac hospital and that this number included also those who had been hospitalized as many as five days after their wounding.

It is also unknown where the bodies of Serb civilians and soldiers have been buried. By enforcing strict control of the area of the attack and removing the trails, Croatian authorities are obviously trying to buy time before releasing their dosed statements. They are in this way evading to piece together the mosaic of Serb civilians' suffering in Western Slavonija.

According to unofficial, but seemingly reliable information, Croatian attack included also a 'voluntary' unit allegedly outside Croatian regular army, whose members

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had executed Serbs and looted their houses. Another attack on Serb civilians most certainly took place when Croatian Army opened fire on a line of refugees in Novi Varos near the bridge across the Sava river.

Traces of killed civilians there have promptly been removed and roads were carefully washed with chlorine. Blood trails may be easily removed but it was much more difficult to conceal where the killed people have been buried.

According to Zagreb-based U.N. command sources, a bulldozer has dug a large pit and then filled it back in with earth. The premises are under round-the-clock U.N. control, without their knowing what is buried there, people killed in the Croatian aggression or dead animals.

U.N. suspicion was raised by Croatian insistence to remove U.N. troops from the premises, although they have no authority to conduct the excavation or establish the truth. This could be done by a team of investigative judges of the International War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague who arrived in Western Slavonija on Monday [15 May] to collect information mainly about what happened to civilians.

U.N. special human rights rapporteur Tadeusz Mazowiecki will join the team next week.

Croatian Helicopter Said To Violate Airspace

LD1805123295 Belgrade SRNA in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 18 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Vukovar, 18 May (SRNA)—A Croatian Army helicopter painted white and with no markings violated the air space of the republic of Serb Krajina yesterday.

"This is not the only deception that Croatia is trying to launch, because their alleged withdrawal from the buffer-zones is an attempt to fool the international community; units of the Serb Krajina army are hereby warned to be cautious in light of the methods used by members of the Croatian army", the information center of Slavonia, Baranja, and Western Srem says.

Tensions 'Exacerbated' Among Krajina Serb Leaders

AU1805153295 Paris AFP in English 1517 GMT 18 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Borovo Selo, Croatia, May 18 (AFP) — Separatist Serbs in Croatia met here Thursday to discuss the recapture by Croatian Government forces of Western Slavonia earlier this month.

The rebels' defeat in less than two days has exacerbated tensions between the military and political leadership of the secessionist Serb republic of Krajina, with each side accusing the other of being responsible for the military setback.

Sixty-seven out of a total 84 Krajina "legislators" attended Thursday's meeting in this eastern Slavonia town near the border with Serbia.

The closed-door meeting will also discuss the mandate of UN peacekeepers in Croatia.

Other agenda items were to include unification of states set up by the Krajina Serbs and Bosnian Serb rebels and the resignation of Krajina military chief General Milan Celeketic over the Western Slavonia defeat and his replacement by General Mile Mrksic.

Knin SRS Backs Martic Against Mikelic

AU1805190795 Knin Srpski Radio Krajina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 17 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Knin Municipal Committee of the Serb Radical Party [SRS], at today's session, which was held to consider the most recent developments in Knin, discussed the circumstances over the seizure of regime-owned television, as the Radicals call it, and the scheduling of the assembly session in Borovo Selo. The SRS's Knin Municipal Committee issued a statement to the public that could not hitherto be presented because of, we quote: "The media blockade in the republic of Serb Krajina imposed by Borislav Mikelic's traitorous government."

The Municipal Committee of the Knin SRS adds that it has pointed out on several occasions the dangers of the policy being carried out by Mikelic's government. The Knin Radicals contend that a government that would rather go to Zagreb than to Pale, that wanted to keep company with Ustashas rather than their brothers from the Serb republic, a government whose ministers equipped the 5th Muslim Corps [of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army] and provided for easier access to Zagreb than to [Bosansko] Grahovo [in Serb-occupied Bosnia-Herzegovina], which resulted in the fall of Western Slavonia, can no longer enjoy the trust of the people and nor can the assembly that approved and tolerated such a policy.

For these reasons, regarding the activities of the Krajina government, the Krajina Radicals support the views voiced at today's rally in Knin. Furthermore, they wholeheartedly support Milan Martic, president of the republic of Serb Krajina, in his fight to liberate Krajina and expect him to fulfill the will of the people as expressed at the referendum on unification with the Serb republic into an integral Serb state, instead of a federation, as some sick Serb minds suggested,

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concludes the statement of the Municipal Committee of the Knin SRS signed by Rade (?Cubrija).

Knin Radio, Television Taken Over For Martic

AU1805113895 Knin Srpski Radio Krajina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 17 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Participants in the rally held in Stojan Jankovic Square today in Knin, following up on the initiative of the republic and municipal Trade Union Council, wrested this most important news medium from a total blockade that had lasted several months. Armed with a petition signed by almost everyone working at the Knin Radio Television Center, they handed the media over to the people of the Krajina.

The rally's coordinating committee statement says that RSK President Milan Martic, or a person authorized by President Martic personally, will be in full charge of this news medium until a new head of RSK Radio and Television is appointed. The statement ends by saying: "Dear viewers, RSK Television is free of all blockades from this day onward. Your television is finally in your hands."

Mikelic Protests 'Mini Coup'

LD1805152895 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 May 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Borovo Selo, 18 May (TANJUG)—A session of the Assembly of the republic of Serb Krajina [RSK] began in Borovo Selo this afternoon. [passage omitted]

Before the assembly session, the RSK government had a meeting in Erdut. After the three-hour meeting, RSK Prime Minister Mikelic did not want to tell journalists what had been discussed at the session.

Asked to comment on yesterday's protest by trade unionists in Knin and the news that RSK President Martic "had taken over control of Knin TV, " Mikelic said that this was "a mini coup which has nothing whatsoever to do with democracy and was carried out to order." Mikelic did not specify whence the orders had come to carry out this "mini coup."

Krajina Assembly To Discuss Western Slavonia

AU1805140895 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 May 95

[Report by Katarina Andric Milosavljevic]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Studio announcer] The first regular session of the republic of Serbian Krajina assembly is about to begin in Borovo Selo. Katarina Andric Milosavljevic has the details:

[Milosavljevic] The republic of Serbian Krajina assembly will review the causes and effects of Croatia's aggression and occupation of Western Slavonia. A decision will also be passed on the implementation of the UN forces' mandate on the territory of the republic of Serbian Krajina. The deputies will also appoint a state committee for realizing the project of unification with the Serb republic. The remaining points on the agenda pertain to the country's economic policy. We have learned unofficially that the session will be closed for the media.

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Ministry Acts To Shut Down Radio, TV Stations

AU1805140195 Skopje Radio Macedonia Network in Macedonian 1430 GMT 17 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Ministry of Transport and Communications is intensively engaged in implementing activities related to private radio and television stations that broadcast without permission. Today the ministry's inspectorate made interventions in five radio and television stations in Skopje. The stations RTA and MC were banned from broadcasting and were warned that if they continued to broadcast their offices would be shut down. The offices of the station ERA have already been shut down because it continued to broadcast in spite of the ban, while the equipment of the stations AMAZON and SUTEL was taken away because their owners had broken the seals that were affixed by the Ministry of Transport and Communications to close down their offices. Those who violated the seals of the inspection will be charged.

According to the report of the Ministry of Transport and Communications, legal measures against radio and television stations that broadcast without a permit will be taken throughout the state.

Today, we received a public appeal from the self-styled "Assembly of Macedonian Commercial Radio and Television Stations" in which they protest the measures of the government — that is: of the Ministry of Transport and Communications. This public appeal was not sealed, and therefore there is no need for us to publish it. However, for the sake of justice, we shall just publish the basic view of the 32 commercial radio and television stations listed, in which their owners or representatives propose concrete measures for overcoming the situation in the private radio and television stations.

Further on Ban

LD1905103195 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0950 GMT 19 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Belgrade, May 19 (TANJUG) — The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) Ministry of Transport and Communications has banned 24 private radio stations and cancelled their frequencies, German radio Deutsche Welle said.

The decision was prompted by violations of law, as Skopje officially explained, because these radio stations did not have permits for using the frequencies.

Deutsche Welle quoted FYROM Transport and Communications Minister Dimitar Buzlevski [name as received] as saying the campaign would continue because 250 small-scale radio and television stations were operating without the work license and were not listed in the Media Registry.

The FYROM Government has described the situation in the media is full of 'aggression' and that small-scale radio and TV stations do not even abide by basic technical standards and evade paying tax. [sentence as received]

The radio also quoted Buzlevski as saying his ministry, applying stricter criteria, would soon start issuing work licenses to private stations in keeping with the plan of frequencies.

The Belgrade daily POLITIKA said Friday that employees of the 'incriminated' media had decided to press charges against Buzlevski for damages this move would incur.

Private Radio, Television Stations Protest Bans

AU1705152695 Skopje MIC News in English 17 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] As a sign of protest against the way in which the Ministry of Traffic and Relations is passing down decisions banning the work of the private RTV stations, without any rules or law, as it is announced, the two associations of private radio and television stations will start making short breaks and interruptions in their programs. In those intervals they will broadcast protests in which the competent institutions are demanded to urgently pass a law for radio-diffusion, the technical norms and the issue of temporary work permits.

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'Defense Summit' Participants Satisfied at Results

WS1905110795 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18 May 95 p 2

[Report by Zbigniew Lentowicz: "Head of MON: 'Defense Summit' Ended Better Than It Began; Peace in the Staff"]

[FBIS Translated Text] All participants in the "defense summit" held on Wednesday decided that state defense issues will not be the object of political maneuvering, particularly during the heated election campaign.

According to Defense Minister Zbigniew Wojciech Okonski, at whose initiative the meeting between President Lech Walesa, speakers of both houses of parliament Jozef Zych and Adam Struzik, Prime Minister Jozef Oleksy, head of the General Staff Tadeusz Wilecki, and Henryk Goryszewski, head of the National Security Office, was held at the Warsaw headquarters of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces, personal issues were consistently avoided. Okonski claims the discussion began in a friendly atmosphere, although not in "unison," and, to his satisfaction, ended in "an even more friendly climate." The prime minister and president shook hands over the table and the politicians left the conference room "at peace," 45 minutes after the scheduled time.

There were, however, few specific agreements. Talks focused on problems within the ministry, and the most controversial issue was — as usual — money. A resolution passed by the Sejm last February places the government under an obligation to raise expenses on state defense to 3 percent of GNP over the next two years. Minister Okonski, who was authorized by the high officials to report on the "summit," said Prime Minister Oleksy — in recognition of the need to increase expenses on the Armed Forces next year — pointed out the need to balance the budget.

The defense minister said all the participants agreed that work on new legislation should be accelerated. Consultations on regulations pertaining to military service and defense duty, professional military service, military quarters, and future regulations on the Military Information Services and the Military Police should be speeded up. A lot of time was devoted to a discussion on the future modernization of the Armed Forces. Okonski refused to reveal any details of suggestions raised by the General Staff. He only said that the main trends of investment were reviewed. Equipping the Armed Forces with modern munitions is targeted primarily at enhancing its mobility and operational agility, providing — obviously — for the capacity and offerings of the Polish arms industry. The number of vehicle trains, supply bases, and warehouses will be reduced.

"Generally speaking, the defense minister has enough authority to make the most important decisions on many issues on his own. I was very intent, however, on having the most serious issues settled in a democratic way," Okonski accounted for the need to establish a defense platform above all political divisions. He announced he would carry out a thorough reform of the central ministry structure — its civilian division — and have the General Staff execute the reductions. The minister claims overstaffing at the Ministry of National Defense [MON] is evident. The civilian division, which employs 1,200 people, may be reduced by one-fourth, and the General Staff — by 10-15 percent without impairing MON's efficiency. "There will not, however, be any drastic, revolutionary cuts," the defense minister soothed. "The target structure, modelled after that of West Europe, will be in place in five or six years. The structure of the military cadres within the Armed Forces will also be modified by an evolutionary process of 'natural erosion,' with strong emphasis on reinstating an NCO corps."

Over the next few weeks, the National Defense Committee is to deal with top priority defense issues, implementing the decisions reached at Wednesday's "defense platform."

On the Katyn Celebrations

As we have learned, it was agreed at the Wednesday summit that top officials of the Republic of Poland will take part in the Katyn commemorations scheduled for June. Apart from President Lech Walesa, Prime Minister Jozef Oleksy and speakers of the Sejm and Senate have declared their willingness to attend.

On the Elections [subhead]

Military cadres may not be involved in the election campaign, yet the defense minister will participate in garrison celebrations along with the commander in chief of the Armed Forces as part of his official duties. Lech Walesa, for example, has received an invitation to a flag presentation ceremony on Hel Peninsula and intends to accept it. By the end of the year, all military units must have new flags.

On the Military Information Services [subhead]

The objectives of counterintelligence have been limited to protecting the Armed Forces, MON, and plants within the arms industry. Attempts are being made to prevent an overlap with the authority of the Office of State Protection. In this context, situating the Military Information Services within the General Staff seems prudent...

On Strikes in the Arms Industry [subhead]

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"The Armed Forces sign 93 percent of their contracts with Polish companies. Strikes do not facilitate the implementation of long- term goals, the long-term policy of modernizing the products on which the future of arms plants depends," says Minister Okonski.

Cabinet Drafts Privatization, Reprivatization Laws

WS1805124995 Warsaw NOWA EUROPA in Polish 17 May 95 p 1

[Report by Pawel Florkiewicz and "J.K.K.": "100 Percent Government Compensation"]

[FBIS Translated Text] *At its session on Tuesday, the Council of Ministers adopted two draft resolutions: On compensation for property confiscated in the years 1944-1962, which is in fact a government version of the draft law on reprivatization, and a draft law on the commercialization and privatization of state companies. Both documents are now to be presented to the Sejm. Prime Minister Jozef Oleksy wants to prioritize the draft law on commercialization and privatization as urgent.*

The draft law on compensation defines the principles and procedures by which it is to be indemnified. Compensation will be repaid in the form of coupons, which will in reality be valorized bearer bonds. The valorization index is to be announced by the president of the National Bank of Poland. The draft provides it is to be equivalent to two-thirds of the central bank interest rate.

It has also been agreed that former proprietors are to receive 100 percent compensation for the property they lost, whereas their heirs of the first and second degrees will receive only partial compensation.

The coupons may be used to purchase real estate put up for sale by the State Treasury, stocks, and shares. It will also be possible to purchase real estate from gminas [smallest administrative units], which will not, however, have an obligation to accept the coupons as a form of payment.

The draft law on the commercialization and privatization of state enterprises provides that employees would be entitled to acquire 15 percent of the shares free of charge. The upper limit for the value of acquired shares is the equivalent of 18 average salaries in the state company sector. Farmers and producers cooperating with the privatized company would have the same privileges.

Dissolved and bankrupt companies are exempt from the commercialization project. The draft also clears other privatization paths, for example managerial contracts. The methods of sales by installments have also been specified. Suggestions made by investors that there should be a possibility of converting company debts into shares have been provided for. This pertains particularly to those companies which have lower own funds than liabilities.

The Council of Ministers has also adopted a program document entitled "The Competitiveness of Polish Industry on International Markets." It identifies major objectives of the Polish industrial policy, the most important of which is enhancing competitiveness.

Opinion Poll: Support for Reprivatization Waning

WS1805132295 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 18 May 95 p 16

[Report by "MAWI": "CBOS Poll: Support for Reprivatization is Waning"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] There are still more supporters than adversaries of reprivatization in Poland. The former, however, are becoming an increasingly smaller group with each passing year.

The most recent poll conducted by the Public Opinion Research Center [CBOS] shows that nearly 45 percent of Poles claim reprivatization should be implemented. One year earlier, 56 percent of those polled by CBOS claimed likewise, four years ago — 64 percent.

The number of those against reprivatization has fallen slightly. It is currently 38 percent, as compared with 41 percent in 1994 (and 28 percent in 1991).

Almost 67 percent of those who support reprivatization state — just as the government — that compensation should only be made for property that was nationalized in violation of the law. Only 16 percent agree with the president and claim that everyone whose property was confiscated after the war must receive it back. The number of those who support reprivatization on such a large scale, however, has dropped by half over the last year. (passage omitted)

Strzembosz Challenges Walesa for Rightist Votes

WS1805140895 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 May 95 p 2

[Report by Igor Zalewski: "Is the Democratic Left Alliance Cultivating Lech Walesa's Image?"]

[FBIS Translated Text]*"Walesa's image as presidential candidate is being cultivated by the postcommunists," claims Adam Strzembosz, the rightist presidential candidate. He met with politicians from St. Catherine's Covenant yesterday.*

The Covenant consists of several minor rightist parties (the Christian-National Union withdrew), but its strength lies in the fact that the Confederation for

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an Independent Poland has joined with "Solidarity," and close-knit cooperation has been established. The Covenant wishes the right was represented by a candidate appointed at the Covenant's own preelections. The preelections would be held in five stages, one of which would be a conclave (in the course of which the candidates would appoint the one most fit from among their number). If this failed, a "moral authority" would have the decisive voice.

The deadline for submitting names of candidates is 31 May. To date, Father May [the Covenant's patron] has received five sealed envelopes. One probably contains the name of Jan Olszewski, another — that of Leszek Moczulski. The remaining three are shrouded by a veil of mystery.

Adam Strzembosz has promised he would get acquainted with the procedure the Covenant is suggesting. He did not issue any statement on whether he would take part in the preelections or not.

According to Strzembosz, Lech Walesa's image is being cultivated by the postcommunists, because they know it will be easier to conquer such a rightist rival. Strzembosz claims he makes a better presidential candidate than the current president. He declared that he would be willing to back out of the campaign if anyone standing greater chances of success appeared on the right. For the time being, however, Strzembosz does not see such competition.

According to our sources, those politicians within the Covenant who do not support Strzembosz were very pleased with the outcome of the meeting. "We are planning to meet with Professor Strzembosz in the future," said Andrzej Anusz.

The Covenant will most probably appoint its presidential candidate after the "Solidarity" congress scheduled for June. The congress may, however, decide to support one of the rightist candidates. Yet the head of "Solidarity" has promised the Covenant he would support a resolution that would leave the decision on the presidential candidate to the ["Solidarity"] National Commission.

Lech Walesa is expected to address the "Solidarity" congress as its former head. Other rightist candidates would be willing to accompany him to Gdansk so that they can show off their advantages to the trade unionists. The "Solidarity" leaders, however, are not thrilled with the idea.

Strzembosz Would Withdraw

LD1805132495 Warsaw Polskie Radio First Program Network in Polish 1200 GMT 18 May 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Professor Adam Strzembosz has assured the coordinating team of the St. Catherine Convention that he will withdraw from the presidential race if President Lech Walesa or any other right-wing candidate wins support from all right-wing parties.

Confederation for an Independent Poland Deputy Chairman Krzysztof Krol expressed a conviction that President Lech Walesa will do the same.

[Begin Krol recording] We think that President Lech Walesa is also a serious candidate for presidency, and that he is also a responsible politician, which means that he will not go for his personal success and win 10 or 15 percent support from his electorate if he sees that somebody else from the center-right camp will have greater chances in the presidential elections. I have no doubts about that. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Reviewing of Presidential Candidates' Files Debated

WS1805125695 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 18 May 95 p 2

[Report by Katarzyna Kesicka: "Conflict Over Surveillance of Presidential Candidates; Will the UOP X-Ray?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] *"The Ministry of Internal Affairs [MSW] may develop procedures of verifying presidential candidates," says Deputy Interior Minister Zbigniew Sobotka. The opposition is against such a move. The Union of Labor [UP] has announced it will prepare an amendment to the Electoral Law providing that the files of a presidential candidate may be reviewed only at the request of the election committee.*

"The Office of State Protection [UOP] neither conducts surveillance of politicians, nor does it eavesdrop on their cellular phone connections. The MSW services do not have the necessary equipment," said Sobotka yesterday in reply to a motion put forward by three members of the Political Advisory Committee at MSW.

Politicians from the Democratic Left Alliance [SLD] charged UOP with gathering material that could humiliate Lech Walesa's opponents for the presidential office. One such piece of evidence of that was to be the interrupted telephone conversation between SLD Deputy Jerzy Dziewulski and Sobotka last Monday.

SLD wants to settle how UOP is to check the candidates at the electoral committee session scheduled for next week. The prime minister is to be present. "As of now,

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we do not have any method. But we can define the procedures and criteria during the committee meeting," said Sobotka.

SLD claims UOP should check the candidates, but it should not pass on information to anyone involved on either side, and the prime minister and president fall into that category. According to the law, the head of MSW has an obligation to pass on information vital for state interests to those two politicians. "Perhaps it would be better to inform the Sejm speaker or the head of the electoral committee," suggests Janusz Zemke (SLD).

Meanwhile, the opposition claims that having the candidates x- rayed by UOP would be illegal. "It would be legitimate only if an appropriate amendment was made to the electoral law," says Bogdan Borusewicz (Freedom Union). "The Sejm speaker who orders the elections could be the recipient of UOP information."

UP Chairman Ryszard Bugaj told us that next week his party is to present an amendment to the Electoral Law, providing for — among other things — reviewing the files of candidates at the request of election committees. If a committee asks MSW to review the files of a candidate, the ministry will have to present a complete dossier.

"This is the only role UOP can play in the elections that I find admissible. I cannot imagine UOP reviewing the candidates' files at its own initiative or at the instructions of the prime minister or president. I cannot agree to their being supplied with such information on the competition," says Bugaj.

He believes that the fact SLD has raised the issue of surveillance of politicians is an element of the election campaign. "Two months ago we hired a company for 10 million old zlotys to check the telephones in our Warsaw and Sejm offices. They were all found to be bug-free," Bugaj said.

Leszek Moczulski, chairman of the Confederation for an Independent Poland, is convinced SLD is trying to incite panic. He is against having the files of presidential candidates reviewed by UOP. "The law would have to specify criteria disqualifying a candidate. Only a special court organ could receive and evaluate UOP data. It is better to have a free press. UOP's role in the campaign should be restricted only to open, official prosecution," says Moczulski.

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Articles: Iliescu Attended Moscow KGB Courses

AU1805183395 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 15 May 95 p 3

[Article by E. Enache: "Belfegor's True Face"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The weekly CATAVENCU and the daily ZIUA [THE DAY] of 6 April 1995 carry the information that Ion Iliescu "was a student of Section IX of the KGB Counterintelligence General Directorate II in Moscow. Then, he attended course D (disinformation) of Service A (disinformation and undercover actions) of General Directorate I of the KGB Foreign Intelligence, where he was a colleague of Mikhail Gorbachev" (we would like to add: of Yasir 'Arafat's as well).

"When he returned to Romania, Ion Iliescu joined Directorate III, Counterespionage, of the former State Security Department, bearing the code name 'IANCU.' The above piece of information was confirmed by Engineer Florea of UM [Military Unit] 0110."

Apparently, this information has not produced any counter-reactions from the person it refers to. We were to find out later that the information in question caused a real storm at very high level. The proof supporting the information is the fact that a Russian engineering institute granted a diploma for no logical reason. There is a close connection between the aforementioned information and the act of granting the diploma in question. The public will learn from "sure" sources that Ion Iliescu was a student of that institute and that in no way was there "a KGB course," as the "destabilizing" press wants to "imply." Now, just like any other person, I am asking myself, who could have had the initiative to apply a cosmetic touch to the image in question through such a stupid diploma?

Because for every ordinary person, the gesture of the Russians might mean a lack of professionalism or...an attempt to disclose Belfegor's [another name for Satan] real face.

Party To Ask Iliescu About KGB Involvement

AU1805195695 Bucharest EVENIMENTUL ZILEI in Romanian 16 May 95 p 5

[Article by Marcela Feraru: "Ion Iliescu Will Have To Prove to the Parliament That He Was Not Recruited by the KGB"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Deputy Radu Berceanu, vice president of the Democratic Party [PD], said yesterday that he will start the procedure of inviting President Ion Iliescu before the parliament, asking him to give explanations about the accusations according to which the president had been recruited by the KGB. "The issue is so serious that it cannot be left in uncertainty," said Berceanu, condemning the silence in which Romania's president wraps himself.

We mention that in order to start the respective procedure, the signature of one third of the members of Parliament is required.

Parties Demand Probe

AU1805182895 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1700 GMT 18 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Democratic Party, the Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania, the Romanian Social Democratic Party, the Liberal Party '93, and the Civic Alliance Party will issue a political declaration demanding that the accusations against Romania's President Ion Iliescu regarding his alleged association with a foreign intelligence service be clarified. The issue must be clarified because the accusations are very serious and can harm our country and the presidential institution, stated Liberal Party '93 President Dinu Patriciu, after a meeting of the democratic opposition parties held tonight.

The coordination of the parliamentary activity was also this time the major goal of the meeting held by the representatives of the five political parties. Its participants decided to submit to Parliament in the coming weeks two simple motions against the government: the first on local administration; the second on Romania's foreign policy.

During the meeting, the participants discussed the common position that the members of Parliament representing these five parties will take in Parliament toward Emergency Ordinance No. 1 and the mediation report on the law to accelerate privatization.

Ministry Answers PD Interpellation on Policy

AU1805174995 Bucharest VOCEA ROMANIEI in Romanian 11 May 95 p 5

["The Ministry of Foreign Affairs — Response to the Interpellation Forwarded to the Government and to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the Parliamentary Group of the Democratic Party, PD, During the Meeting of the Chamber of Deputies on 2 May 1995"]

[FBIS Translated Text] In response to the first question ("Is there any fundamental change in Romania's foreign policy regarding the Euro-Atlantic integration?"), the minister of foreign affairs mentions that there is no change whatsoever in the principle or form of Romania's foreign policy regarding the integration in political, strategic, and economic Euro-Atlantic structures — that is: NATO, the EU, and the Western European

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Union [WEU]. This fundamental option is inscribed in the government program adopted by Romania's Parliament.

Therefore, Romania's integration into these bodies continues to be a major goal of the government's foreign policy and is most carefully followed:

a. In NATO, through the active participation in the Cooperation Council of the North Atlantic Alliance and in the Partnership for Peace program. The public statements through which Romania's decision to join NATO are expressed in case that alliance is extending toward the east, are clear and unequivocal.

b. In the EU, through the participation in the Association Council, a specific joint body between the EU and Romania that was set up when the European Association Accord came into effect as well as through the sustained efforts — in which also experts representing all political forces of the country are involved — to elaborate the strategy for Romania's integration into the EU. As it has been announced, Romania's government intends to submit the formal application for integration in the EU at the very latest before the summit conference of the Union that will be held in Cannes at the end of June 1995. Romania's government actively participates in the organized dialogue of the EU with the associate countries in various areas of activity, and the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is regularly represented in the Joint Foreign Policy and Security Council, in the current exchange of information and analysis, and in the actions of harmonizing the position of member and associate countries in the EU on the major international problems.

c. Romania enjoys the status of associate country in the WEU, and it has participated in all the meetings of the Committee of Ministers of the member and associate countries in the WEU. Romania has carried out intensive and useful cooperation with the WEU mission to monitor the observance of the embargo on the Danube.

Currently Romania has the same status regarding these Euro-Atlantic structures as the other West European countries.

The participation of the Romanian parliamentary delegation in the parliamentary fora of these structures represents an important contribution to the integration efforts.

Taking into account all of the above, the following two questions included in the interpellation are pointless and do not require an answer.

In connection with the last question in the interpellation, we do not believe that one can raise the issue that Romania's government would practice a policy of selective application of European standards, that it would promote a hostile rhetoric against European and Euro-Atlantic institutions, or that it would instigate the population to take up an anti-European attitude. We assume that the premises on which the respective question is based, broadly displayed in the introduction of the interpellation — namely that Romania would allegedly refuse to apply certain decisions of the Council of Europe [COE] — essentially is a reference made to Recommendation 1201 of the Parliamentary Assembly of the COE.

In order to clarify this issue, I would like to point out that, as it results from the text of the Recommendation forwarded by the Parliamentary Assembly to the Committee of Ministers of the COE: "...The member countries are invited to:

a. ratify the convention on regional languages.

b. The pace of work carried out by the Committee of Ministers has to be intensified, so as to enable the meeting of the heads of states and governments in Vienna (8-9 October 1995) to adopt a protocol on minorities that should be open for signing on that occasion" (Point 9 of the Recommendation, which refers to the draft of the protocol, according to document EREC 1201 WP, 1403-1/2/93-17- E).

As an annex to this Recommendation: the "Text of the Proposal for an Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Protection of the Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of People Regarding Persons Who Belong to National Minorities" (the title of the annex has been taken from the quoted document).

Thus, as it results from the official text, it is a recommendation forwarded to the Committee of Ministers and not countries; and a draft protocol is annexed to it, not a text with a compulsory legal character for the member countries. We are convinced that it is not necessary for us to insist on the fundamental difference between the legal value of a signed and ratified international instrument and that of a proposal for a protocol.

As is known, this proposal for a protocol annexed to Recommendation 1201 of the Parliamentary Assembly of the COE was taken over and developed following negotiations between governments, and most of it is incorporated in the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, which the member countries of the Council agreed upon and which was signed by Romania on 1 February 1995 and was ratified by Romania's Parliament.

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Once ratified, the Framework Convention becomes compulsory for our country and is considered as part of the domestic legislation.

Certain provisions of the text of the proposal for an additional protocol annexed to Recommendation 1201 were not accepted by countries and therefore they were not included in the Framework Convention negotiated by the governments. We are referring especially to certain concepts regarding collective rights for persons who belong to national minorities and territorial autonomy on ethnic bases, included in the draft protocol annexed to Recommendation 1201. Certainly, since certain countries have not accepted these provisions they cannot be considered European standards and cannot be invoked from the viewpoint of international law as being compulsory for countries. Therefore, the statement according to which the Romanian Government would allegedly apply a selective policy is groundless and has neither legal nor political basis.

Certainly Recommendation 1201 has a noteworthy political significance. It can be considered a document that invites reflection and a source of inspiration, but it cannot be invoked as offering norms that are compulsory for the domestic legislation, above what is written down in the Framework Convention. Should some of its provisions be included in other inter-governmental legal instruments, then they can become legal norms and can be considered as European standards.

Romania, being among the first 22 countries to sign the Framework Convention and being the first country that ratified it, proved, through this act, both its broad openness toward the real European standards on the issue and its good faith toward Recommendation 1201.

From this viewpoint, Romania has had a more advantageous position than other European countries, including a number of countries with a democratic tradition that to this very day have not signed the Framework Convention and continue to show reservations toward this document, and in no way can one talk about a selective acceptance of European standards by our country.

How can anybody accuse, in this context, the Romanian Government of an "anti-European attitude" considering that 12 European countries (among them France, Germany, Greece, Bulgaria, Belgium, etc.) have not signed the Framework Convention and that the concepts unaccepted by Romania regarding the collective rights of minorities and territorial autonomy on an ethnic basis have been rejected by the great majority of European countries?

This is precisely the reason why the statement that Romania's Government would allegedly "promote a hostile rhetoric against European and Euro-Atlantic institutions and would instigate the population to take up an anti-European attitude" is not only completely groundless but also damaging to our national interests, on both a domestic and a foreign level.

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Delegation Head Hopes for EU Agreement in June

AU1705203695 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1330 GMT 17 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Dr. Beno Lukman, head of the Slovene delegation at the negotiations on Slovenia's associated membership in the EU, has said that negotiations will resume on 19 May. Lukman is obviously optimistic and thinks it possible that the agreement will be signed in mid-June, when the EU foreign ministers will meet for the last time under the French chairmanship.

If the negotiations are successfully concluded, at the beginning of next week, EU delegation head (Serge Abaud) will report separately to the representatives of the 15 EU members.

On 24 May, the document should be endorsed by the respective body of permanent EU representatives. On Friday [19 May], delegations of the Slovene and Italian Foreign Ministries will also meet and discuss relations between the two countries. Still the most controversial issue is that of the right of foreigners to purchase real estate in our country.

Delegation to North Atlantic Assembly Elected

AU1705204095 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1330 GMT 17 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] At a brief extraordinary session at 1330 today, the State Chamber elected a three-member delegation to the North Atlantic Assembly. The delegation is headed by Liberal Democrat Joze Lemic and also includes Christian Democrat Franc Cernevic and Democrat Tone Persak. Our parliament's delegation to this parliamentary forum of NATO members enjoys the status of an associated delegation and therefore has the right to join in the debate, albeit not the right to vote.

Army Begins Large-Scale Tactical Exercise

AU1805183495 Ljubljana SLOVENEC in Slovene 16 May 95 p 3

[Report by "C.P.": "Slovene Army Joint Tactical Exercise Rog '95 Has Begun"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Ljubljana—As of today and until 19 May 1995, a joint tactical exercise of the Slovene Army called Rog '95 will take place in the regions of Bela Krajina, Suha Krajina, and Kocevski Rog.

Taking part in the exercise are commands and units of the Dolenjska region, as well as units from the western and eastern Stajerska region, from the Gorenjska region, and air force units of the Slovene Army.

Within the joint Rog '95 tactical exercise, the readiness and capability of the civilian defense system, particularly for providing material and health supplies in war, will be examined.

The Defense Ministry has announced that during the exercise, Slovene Army aircraft and helicopters will perform low-altitude flights in the region of the Ljubljana Valley, Dolenjska, and Bela Krajina.

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Federal

Border Closed to 'Men of Military Age'

AU1805142395 Belgrade NASA BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 May 95 p 3

[SRNA report: "FRY Authorities Turn Back Men of Military Age From Serb Republic and Republic of Serbian Krajina"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Sarajevo—The border controls in the FRY are not allowing men of military age from the Serb Republic [Serbian entity in Bosnia-Herzegovina] and the republic of Serbian Krajina to cross to the territory of Serbia and Montenegro, it has been confirmed to SRNA in the Serb Republic border posts in Bijeljina and Karakaj near Zvornik.

No official explanation has been given to the Serb Republic border authorities and they are allowing all the people with the necessary documents to cross, but the FRY police have been turning back all men of military age, the same source claims.

The traffic across the border crossings of Raca and Pavlovica Most was completely halted two nights ago at 1800, but was opened again at 0700 this morning, with these restrictions.

As we have found out from the Serb Republic border police, the traffic in the opposite direction has been uninterrupted, and the FRY border authorities are not preventing the crossing of humanitarian organizations or people who are not eligible for military service.

Serbia

Milosevic, Karadzic Hold 'Secret' Talks

AU1805131695 Belgrade NASA BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 May 95 p 1

[BETA report: "Secret Meeting With Pale Leaders"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Belgrade—Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic and assembly chairman Momcilo Krajisnik met "sometime in the last 10 days" with Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, BETA has leaned from sources close to the Bosnian Serbs in Belgrade.

Krajisnik told BETA that he could not confirm officially that the meeting did take place.

"When a meeting is official, then it is announced. When a secret meeting is taking place, then it is secret and one does not talk about it," he said.

Sources close to the Bosnian Serbs in Belgrade did not want to reveal any details as to what the meeting was all about, but they said it took place "somewhere in Belgrade."

They claim that yesterday's closure of the border between the Serb republic [in Bosnia-Herzegovina] and the FRY for men of military age wanting to cross to the eastern bank of the Drina was "one of the results of the meeting."

According to the same sources, the border was closed to men of military age from the Serb republic so as to prevent the soldiers from defecting from the front and deserting to the FRY.

Seselj: Milosevic To 'Sacrifice' Serb Republic

LD1805154395 Belgrade SRNA in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 18 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Belgrade, 18 May (SRNA)—Soon, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic will recognize the borders of the former Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dr. Vojislav Seselj, leader of the Serb Radical Party of the Serb Lands [SRS SZ], said in Belgrade today.

At a news conference, Seselj confirmed that the Radicals have reliable information that Milosevic has reached agreement with the United States on recognition of the former Bosnia-Herzegovina, something that will "bring great misfortune to the Serb people."

"After the sell-out of Western Slavonia, Milosevic gave the green light to Tudjman to freely attack other parts of the republic of Serb Krajina [RSK], and now he wants to sacrifice the [Bosnian] Serb republic," Seselj warned.

According to him, the SRS SZ will use all available means to fight against the "treacherous policy of the Serbian president and his lackeys in the [Bosnian] Serb republic and the RSK."

"On Saturday, 17 June, the SRS will organize a central protest meeting in front of the Federal Assembly in Belgrade, at which we will call on Milosevic to resign immediately because the people do not want to be led by traitors any longer," the president of the Serbian Radical Party concluded.

AFP Source Says Milosevic Could Recognize B-H

AU1805134295 Paris AFP in English 1302 GMT 18 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Belgrade, May 18 (AFP)—Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic could foresee recognising the international borders of Bosnia-Hercegovina in exchange for a significant easing in international sanctions, a reliable source said here Thursday.

Talks on the issue held this week in Belgrade with the Serbian president by Robert Frasure, the US representative in the 'contact group' (Britain, France, Germany,

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Russia and the United States) have reached "an advanced stage", the source said.

Milosevic is expected to examine how the proposal would work during a fresh meeting with the US negotiator, the source added.

That meeting, which would be the fifth between the two over the last three weeks, had not been confirmed by official Yugoslav sources early Thursday afternoon. [passage omitted]

Minister Satisfied With National Security

AU1805110495 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13-14 May 95 pp 6-7

[Interview with Serbian Internal Affairs Minister Zoran Sokolovic by Zivorad Djordjevic; place and date not given: "Peace Is in Everybody's Interest"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Djordjevic] What is your assessment of national security in the Republic of Serbia, and how would you assess the situation compared to 1994?

[Sokolovic] Since the Law on Internal Affairs was passed in June 1991, which enabled consistent implementation of solutions from the 1990 Constitution of the Republic of Serbia, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has made continuous efforts to improve national security in the Republic of Serbia, and under the worst conditions.

Consequently, national security in Serbia has improved in 1994 and 1995 compared to prior years. The Serbian Government has just submitted a report to the National Assembly of the Serbian Republic on this issue. Priorities for the Ministry of Internal Affairs have included measures to protect the constitutional system from danger of violation as well as measures against the destabilization of national security, prevention, and stopping various forms of general crime and business offenses. Special efforts have been made to halt activities aimed at destroying the monetary system reconstruction program and strategy for economic recovery. Priorities have also included the protection of law and order, safety of the borders and border areas, as well as continuous improvement of the situation in other fields of national security.

Albanian Attempts To Organize Themselves Thwarted

[Sokolovic] Out of a multitude of highly professional and official measures legally implemented by members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the results they achieved, I would like to point out only the most important. In the field of national security protection in Serbia, the attempts of Albanian separatists in Kosovo to illegally establish paramilitary and parapolice units have been thwarted. According to the degree of danger to national security, these actions can be considered very serious attempts and ways of affecting security in Serbia. Other illegal activities by extremists aimed at destabilizing national security in Serbia, such as attempts to activate and expand possible crisis areas—especially in Kosovo and the Raska region—or provoke international conflict, terrorism, and separatism, have been disclosed and thwarted on time. Beginning in 1993, crime—including the most difficult forms—has been on the decrease, and in 1994 we had the sharpest decline in the last 15 years. Regarding the stamping out of crime, a big step forward has been made in clearing up crimes committed by previously unknown persons, which is a standard for measuring success. During the last year, this percentage has risen to over 57 percent, and we have achieved further improvements in 1995. [passage omitted]

[Djordjevic] Are you optimistic?

[Sokolovic] We know that our struggle will be difficult because there are constant attempts to affect the constitutional order of the Republic of Serbia and its territorial integrity. We can be optimists, however, because we have successfully prevented all attempts to destabilize the situation. I consider it our biggest success that we have, together with other official institutions of the state, prevented the war from spreading from the vicinity of our borders toward Serbian territory, that is, the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. I would like to remind you of the fact that we were also confronted with the plans, made not only by separatists from Kosovo and Raska but also by extremists of all nationalities, for the establishment of illegal paramilitary organizations that should have achieved their aims with weapons and other radical methods. We can be optimistic, because we are now in a better situation than in 1994 and preceding years as concerns the number of attempts to destabilize the country. The situation is more favorable also regarding direct military threats to our sovereignty and independence. The pressure from abroad has not stopped, though. It is focused on a broad spectrum of topics. There are attempts to impose solutions in opposition to our basic determination. These activities affect the security, so that the situation is in many regions more complicated now compared to the earlier period. In this context, I would like to point to the escalation of foreign intelligence activity, which is more intense than before. We are energetically and successfully fighting these problems, and I am convinced that we will succeed in maintaining the security of our country and its citizens.

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[Djordjevic] To what extent do the civil war in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina and the latest tragic events in the Republic of Serbian Krajina influence security in Yugoslavia?

[Sokolovic] These events are directly connected with the security in Yugoslavia. They originate from the time the former Yugoslav republics seceded. The problem is that the right of the Serbian nation to self-determination is challenged, something that is legitimately granted to other nations. Our foreign policy position on this issue is well-known, as well as our present efforts to contribute to a peaceful solution, so I will not go into detail.

The development of the situation shows the drastic effects of premature international recognition of the Zagreb and Sarajevo regimes, which were recognized before the basic aspects of the crisis on the territory of the former Yugoslavia had been solved. The support by some foreign powers only nourishes extremism there, so that they act more and more aggressively. This was evident during the Croatian military operation in western Slavonia, during which the Croatian Army and police massacred civilians.

Efforts Toward a Peaceful Solution to the Crisis

[Sokolovic] As a country, we make great efforts in the search for a political—not military—solution to the crisis. It is not only our assessment, but also the assessment of respectable foreign analysts, that it is quite possible that the conflict in our neighborhood will spread unless military activities are stopped. We welcome and support international community efforts in that respect. We expect these to continue, so that peace—which is everybody's interest—can finally be established. [passage omitted]

Albanian Extremists' Plans Undermined

[Djordjevic] The Ministry of Internal Affairs has played a very important role in stamping out separatism in Kosovo. How would you assess the present situation?

[Sokolovic] I would agree with the assessment that the Ministry of Internal Affairs has achieved respectable results in recent years; we have succeed in preventing this part of our territory from becoming a crisis area that could destabilize the situation in Serbia.

Numerous channels for illegal transportation of weapons, ammunition, explosives, and other military equipment have been continuously blocked. The intentions and concrete plans of Albanian extremists to establish illegal paramilitary formations through the so-called Ministry of Defense, which has also organized military education in countries that support them, have been disclosed and undermined in time. Also, attempts to establish the illegal "Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kosovo," including the state security service, have been thwarted. Criminal charges have been brought against the organizers and persons in charge of these illegal activities, and trials against the perpetrators are under way at the courts in Prizren and Gnjilane. A great many of these extremists have already been found guilty and have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

I would like to point out that these measures have been taken only against persons who committed the most difficult crimes, so that reproaches about alleged "massive repression" against the Kosovo Albanians are unfounded. I have to say that during the last three years and the first quarter of 1995, Albanian terrorists have committed numerous attacks on officials of the Internal Affairs Ministry; six members of our ministry have been killed and 50 wounded.

Although the international community has confirmed that Kosovo is an integral part of the Republic of Serbia and that it is an internal Serbian matter to solve controversial matters with it, there are groups of Albanian extremists working toward realizing their separatist aims. Unfortunately, they are supported by certain powers in our own state and certain circles abroad. We can guarantee, however, that these unreal ambitions cannot be successful and that the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia has enough people and assets to efficiently put a stop to them.

[Djordjevic] How do you assess the critical and very often misled attempts of some opposition parties and their leaders to underestimate the work of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Serbia?

[Sokolovic] You are right that, apart from criticism, there are also absurd attacks without any basis, which are first and foremost an attack on law and order. They demonstrate a lack of even minimal responsibility for statements made in public. Unfortunately, we have had such attacks even from the rostrum in parliament recently. The Ministry of Internal Affairs will disregard those who misuse the right of public address, because ministry members play their role and fulfill their tasks strictly, abiding by the Constitution and the laws, and respecting the interests of the people. [passage omitted]

Kosovo

Albanians Face Trial for Greeting U.S. Delegates

AU1805183595 Pristina KOSOVA DAILY REPORT in English 17 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Three Albanians from Kosova are to face trial, staged by the Serbian regime, for

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having participated in a gathering to welcome a U.S. Senate delegation to Kosova in 1990. Destan Rukiqi, a lawyer from Pristina, told KIC [Kosova Information Center] today that Muhamet Havziu and Sabri Makiqi from Pristina and Beqir Berisha from Majac village of Podujeva [Podujevo] have been accused for "hostile activity, disturbing public order and assaulting police officers." On 29 August 1990, the three of them took part in an outdoor gathering in front of the Grand Hotel in Pristina on the occasion U.S. Senator Bob Dole's visit to Kosova. The gathering has been labelled a "demonstration of Albanian separatists" by the Serbian instituted indictment against the three Albanians. As evidence to this qualification the indictment quotes two slogans shouted in the gathering: "Kosova Republic!" and "Kosova Yes, Metohija No!"

The trial against the three Albanians opened today at the Serbian-run District Court in Pristina but the proceedings were adjourned to 30 May, because one of the accused, Beqir Berisha, failed to appear in the court today. Mr. Destan Rukiqi said that the accused face criminal charges pursuant to Article 214 of the Serbian Penal Code, and, if convicted, they may be sentenced from one to ten years in prison. He stressed that the Serbian authorities have not presented any material proof for the charges, except for the minutes noted down in the Serbian police premises.

On 29 August 1990, on the occasion of the visit of the U.S. Senate delegation to Kosova, headed by Senator Robert Dole, the Serbian police intervened brutally against thousands of Albanians who had gathered in the streets of Pristina to greet and welcome U.S. delegation. Dozens of persons were brutally beaten up and arrested then. Muhamet Havziu, Sabri Makiqi, and Beqir Berisha were arrested then and sentenced in the so-called summary proceedings to 60 days in prison each.

Belgrade To Settle 10,000 Slavonian Refugees

AU1805174195

[FBIS Editorial Report] Pristina KOSOVA DAILY REPORT in English No 616 on 17 May carries several reports on Serbian police activities against Pristina University students, as well as Serbia's plans to "settle" Serb refugees in the province.

It is reported that a Serbian police expedition raided the premises of the Pristina-based Faculty of Philology, located in a private home in the Kodra e Trimave quarter of Pristina. The Serbian police "intruded" into the classrooms, "breaking up" lessons and "harassing" teachers and students. The police "intimidated and physically ill-treated" the Latin teacher at the faculty and his students in one of the classrooms, as well as detaining the owner of the house, who was "beaten up severely" at the police station for several hours. The owner was threatened with "harsh" measures if the students were again found holding classes at his home. The report notes that "the Faculty of Philology, one of the thirteen faculties and seven teachers' colleges of the University of Pristina, has been operating on private premises since late 1991, when the Serbian regime kicked the Albanian students and teachers from the university campus in a bid to give an end to university education in Albanian."

Another report views "Serbia's plans to settle 10,000 Serb refugees from Western Slavonia in Kosova." A report, which claims to be citing the Belgrade-based BORBA newspaper, notes that the "Serbian-installed administration" in almost all the Kosovar municipalities has been preparing "schemes" to "house" dozens of thousands of Serb refugees from other republics of former Yugoslavia. A total of 10,000 Serb refugees from western Slavonia in Croatia are "expected to be brought" to Kosovo "soon." The Serb refugees are to be initially housed in hotels, hostels, and other tourist facilities until matters related to their permanent settlement are settled. BORBA says that "humanitarian organizations, including the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, are to cater for their needs in food."

It is reported that on 15 May, the Serbian police raided the home of an Albanian in Glogovac and "seized" his wife's passport. A report from Kamenica says that on 10 May, allegedly "in connection with arms possession," the Serbian police arrested a resident in the village of Rigadice, who was taken to the police station and "beaten up severely." On 11 May, the Serbian police detained and beat up five Albanians under "arms possession suspicion." On 13 May, the Serbian police beat up a resident of the village of Muqiverce. It is reported that the Serbian police in Malisevo have been holding three Albanian brothers from Malisevo in custody since 15 May, who are charged with "allegedly being in possession of arms." Over the past two days, under the pretext of "arms searches," the Serbian police raided the homes of four residents in Malisevo. One of them was reported arrested and "beaten up severely" at the police station.

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